

maintain standards for competence and conduct essential to the promotion of safety at sea.

### Subpart B—Definitions

#### § 5.11 Commandant.

For the purpose of this part, *Commandant* means the Commandant of the Coast Guard. In subparts I, J, and K of this part, the term Commandant includes the Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard acting on behalf of the Commandant in any proceeding involving final agency action on a petition to reopen a hearing or an appeal from a decision of an Administrative Law Judge not involving an order of revocation.

#### § 5.13 Coast Guard District.

A *Coast Guard District* is a geographical area as described in 33 CFR part 3 which is under the command of a Coast Guard officer designated by the Commandant as the Coast Guard District Commander.

#### § 5.15 Investigating Officer.

An *investigating officer* is a Coast Guard official designated by the Commandant, District Commander, or the Officer In Charge, Marine Inspection, for the purpose of conducting investigations of marine casualties or matters pertaining to the conduct of persons issued a license, certificate or document by the Coast Guard. An Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection is an investigating officer without further designation.

#### § 5.19 Administrative Law Judge.

(a) An *Administrative Law Judge* shall mean any person designated by the Commandant pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 556(b)) for the purpose of conducting hearings arising under 46 U.S.C. 7703 or 7704.

(b) The Commandant has delegated to Administrative Law Judges the authority to admonish, suspend with or without probation or revoke a license, certificate or document issued to a person by the Coast Guard under any navigation or shipping law.

#### § 5.23 Charge.

(a) A *charge* is the designation in general terms of an act or offense within the purview of 46 U.S.C. 7703 or 7704. A charge must be supported by one or more *specifications*. Under no circumstances does a *charge* constitute evidence nor may any inference be drawn from the fact that the holder of a license, certificate or document has been the subject of a *charge*.

(b) A charge must be stated as one of the following:

- (1) Misconduct;
- (2) Negligence;
- (3) Incompetence;
- (4) Violation of law or regulation;
- (5) Conviction for a dangerous drug law violation, use of a dangerous drug, or addiction to the use of dangerous drugs.

#### § 5.25 Specification.

A *specification* sets forth the facts which form the basis of a *charge* and enables the respondent to identify the act or offense so that a defense can be prepared. Each specification shall state:

- (a) Basis for jurisdiction;
- (b) Date and place of act, or offense; and
- (c) The facts constituting the alleged act or offense.

#### § 5.27 Misconduct.

*Misconduct* is human behavior which violates some formal, duly established rule. Such rules are found in, among other places, statutes, regulations, the common law, the general maritime law, a ship's regulation or order, or shipping articles and similar sources. It is an act which is forbidden or a failure to do that which is required.

#### § 5.29 Negligence.

*Negligence* is the commission of an act which a reasonable and prudent person of the same station, under the same circumstances, would not commit, or the failure to perform an act which a reasonable and prudent person of the same station, under the same circumstances, would not fail to perform.